

PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 873

March 20 1953

FOURPENCE (U.S. 5 cents)

NEIGHBOURLY AID
Work Camps and Work
Projects number

Science for Peace Conference

PUBLIC DISGUST CAN STOP WAR

"Criminal lunatics in office"

— DR. ALEX COMFORT

"SCIENTISTS should make a declaration that they would not work on weapons of destruction in any circumstances," said Dr. Furth at the Science for Peace A.G.M. at Holborn Hall, on Saturday, March 14.

The public consider scientists keen to put their knowledge to the use of national defence which involves developing weapons of aggression. It is in the hands of humanity to make war or peace. If no one wants to make war, there will be no war. If the public is made aware of the danger of atomic war and will do its utmost to prevent it, all governments will have to settle their problems without war.

Criminal lunacy

Dr. Alex Comfort pointed out that abnormal behaviour and spy-mania was not peculiar to one country.

"When a criminal lunatic escapes and kills a child, the country is in an uproar. Yet we tolerate in office people responsible for Hiroshima who still boast about atomic bombs.

"Political policies today are as much a matter of mental disorder as wickedness.

NATO's arms bill:

\$9 per head for every man, woman and child in the world.
(See "Helping Neighbours"—page 2)

When political leaders are incompetent and probably insane, we should take a stronger lead.

Disgusted with militarism

Earlier, Professor Born said: "I cannot speak to anyone about war or militarism without getting angry. I am so disgusted with them."

Progress came only when people felt something should not continue, but most people enjoyed war. "Scientists should spread disgust with misuse of science for war."

Dr. A. H. Gordon, Secretary of Science for Peace, agreed that there was a breaking point beyond which people were not prepared to go.

"Public disgust leads to new pathways, but the public are being conditioned to make no protest at all. They don't realise the horror of the major part of our national economy being used for war."

Dr. H. H. Hopkins quoted a railway passenger who, hearing the first atom bomb was dropped, said, "Scientists! I'd drown the bloody lot!" That indicated the public attitude to war.

Before we decide to retain atomic bombs as a deterrent, said Dr. Rowsell, scientists should explain what atomic war on London would mean. Brown paper and wet towels would be no use. They should explain, too, what we were doing to Koreans with napalm.

Government by deceit

"Government by consent has been overthrown by government by deceit," declared Dr. Geoffrey. "The first step to prevent world war is to stop the Korean war." Quoting wide discrepancies between estimates of the Red Army, he alleged that the Government White Paper on the causes of the Korean war had deceived MPs and the public, as was shown by comparison with the UN publication.

After one speaker claimed scientists did not know what their work was used for, Dr. Pirie said, "See who's paying for it, then you'll know whether it's intended for war. You need not accept work on bacteriological warfare."

Better canon fodder

A cancer research worker, Mr. Davis, wanted a campaign against science fiction, American comics and pseudo-American cartoons which, with their ideas of super-men and sinister scientists, helped to make children better canon fodder.

The indiscriminate nature of modern weapons has led us to regard people as units and not human individuals," said Mr. A. M. Hilton. "Millions are at war today and we should be as concerned about the British. We must create such a clamour that science will be used rightly."

Ray Jones stressed that danger had grown in the past twelve months. "The existence of arms makes use of arms pos-

sible by any country if it suits its policy and the threat of war does not come only from one side."

A 1952 Nobel Laureate, Dr. R. L. M. Syge, F.R.S., in his opening address, said, "The main applications of the advance in pure science have been towards the technology of war in recent years. Governments, to a great extent, are directing the power of applied science towards wasteful, unproductive objects that could bring about destruction on an unprecedented scale."

"Scientists must come to feel much more responsibility for what facts are ascertained, that is, for the direction taken by the progress of science. To evade responsibility meant saying, 'I am willing to be as dumb as other citizens while public affairs are mismanaged, even when it concerns matters of which I have special knowledge.'

Secret expenditure

"Very serious pressure exists which prevents public comment by many of those best able to judge (for example, civil servants) when affairs are being grossly mismanaged."

"One wonders how many appropriations of public funds comparable to the groundnut scheme are kept dark as a result of the Official Secrets Act, or of the fear of loss of employment."

They had met because of the threat of war and the use of weapons with a new order of destructiveness. Whoever used them would "jeopardise the future of the human race for generations to come."

"The most important activity for us is to stop existing wars and prevent future wars by agreement between the nations," he declared.

Among the resolutions passed by the Conference was one deploring "the pressure on men and women who have recently graduated from university to undertake research at military research establishments or within the universities under schemes financed by such establishments."

Not opposed to Labour principles

A proposal made by the Queen Mary College Science for Peace Society that there should be a category of conscientious objectors on scientific grounds was withdrawn for further consideration.

A resolution expressing profound regret that the Labour Party had proscribed various professional organisations working for peace, including "Science for Peace" was carried; the Conference could not believe that either its aims or its activities were in "any way opposed to the principles or aims of the Labour Party."

Professor F. H. Gregory, proposing this motion, said that he had been a member of the Labour Party for many years, but it seemed to him that it was doing its best to muzzle criticism from its own members on matters of importance.

A resolution was also carried calling upon the Government to initiate a new approach to the USA and the USSR in an effort to secure agreement on the international control of atomic energy.

'It can be Peace' poster march in London tomorrow

ALL Peace News readers are invited to join in a poster parade through the West End of London tomorrow (Saturday) morning in support of next week's big Central Hall meeting.

Volunteers to carry posters or distribute leaflets should be at Dick Sheppard House, 6, Endsleigh Street, Euston, W.C.1 at 10.30 a.m.



Above: The demonstrators lined up at the barrier near the Ministry of Supply's Microbiological Research Establishment at Porton. Below: Donald Dickinson, J.P., speaking in Salisbury Market Square. Several hundred people listened attentively to the case for non-violence.



"Germ factory" road barred to pacifists

SECURITY OFFICERS MAKE FILM
PEACE NEWS REPORTER

A NEW barbed-wire and wood barrier blocked the road when members of the Non-violent Resistance Group and pacifists from the South of England attempted to march to the Ministry of Supply's Microbiological Research Establishment at Porton, near Salisbury, last Saturday.

The 27 demonstrators, who carried posters, had come to protest at the secrecy surrounding the establishment. They were refused permission to go any further or to enter into conversation with any of the people on the other side.

One of the group, Tom Wardle, on being invited by the leader to speak, leaped onto a wall at the side of the road and addressed men and women on both sides of the barrier; security officers, police, soldiers, villagers and local workers.

"We want you to know," he said, "that we come in no spirit of unfriendliness or hatred towards you who work at Porton, or to you men in blue who are turning us back."

Why this wooden curtain?

"We come to exercise our democratic right and find out what is being done at the Porton research station."

"If you tell us Porton exists for the purpose of fighting disease, nobody would be more pleased than ourselves. But if so, why this secrecy? Why are you turning us back? Why this wooden curtain? And why do you function under the Ministry of Supply and not the Ministry of Health?"

"I do not believe Communist propaganda and when I am told that germ warfare has been used in Korea, I say I do not know. But if research into germ warfare is being carried on in one's own country, how can you answer the Communists? Tell us the truth about Porton and put paid to rumour."

Tom Wardle then went on to speak about the development of non-violent resistance in India and South Africa. This technique of opposing evil had shown itself to be not only right but also successful. It was the

technique he and his companions were using that day.

Some had bemoaned the fact that they were so few, some had scoffed. "But, my friends," said the speaker, "let me remind you that Jesus started with twelve and Gandhi with half a dozen. We believe in putting our trust, not in force, but in the power of love as preached by Jesus and St. Francis, and practised by men like Patrick Duncan, Mahatma Gandhi and Chief Luthuli in Africa today."

The demonstration was filmed by security officers.

March through the villages

After distributing leaflets in the area and with their numbers increased by four Birmingham pacifists, the poster parade moved off across country through several neighbouring villages back to a waiting coach.

The group then left for Salisbury where another march took place, this time through the centre of the town which was thronged with market-day shoppers and soldiers from the nearby camps. Everybody stopped to stare. Faces gazed from shops and houses bordering the street.

Towards four o'clock, after an hour's walk, the party arrived at the market square where preparations had been made for a public meeting.

During the week Salisbury pacifists had distributed nearly five thousand leaflets setting out the aims of the group and the Salisbury Times had printed most of the leaflet and the day's programme.

When the rostrum was set up several hundred people had already gathered in the square.

The floods showed the way

Mr. Donald Dickinson, a Salisbury magistrate, opened the meeting. "I speak as a Quaker," he said. "I believe in the Gospel of Christ and the testimony of George Fox. I seek to live in that power which takes away the occasion of all wars, for it cannot be the will of God that we should kill our fellow men."

"We may not like the ideas of the Russians," he continued, "but you cannot kill an idea with bombs, battleships and bayonets. Only with a better idea can you drive an idea out."

There were loud cries of "Hear, Hear" when he referred to our act of giving food and clothing to Holland at the time of the floods and the equally fine action

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Central Hall, Westminster FRIDAY MARCH 27, at 7.30 p.m.
IT CAN BE PEACE
CECILY COOK, O.B.E.
(Gen. Sec. Women's Co-operative Guilds)
H. W. FRANKLIN
(Nat. Union of Railwaymen)
MINNIE PALLISTER
Buffet and Bookstall 6.30 p.m. Admission free. Name reserved seats 2s. 6d. Apply to the organisers:
PEACE PLEDGE UNION, 6 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N4
STamford Hill 2262 (three lines)

20th March, 1953

HELPING NEIGHBOURS

THIS issue of Peace News reports many encouraging instances of the development of a spirit of neighbourliness by means of disinterested assistance given in different places in the world.

While it was being prepared the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation issued figures for "defence" expenditure for the year 1952-3.

There are fourteen countries concerned but as Iceland has no military budget (she merely provides sites for U.S. bases), the figures are given for the remaining thirteen.

The total is the stupendous sum of £22,666,000,000. About £9 per head for every man, woman and child in the world. It does not include the amount spent by the U.S. on "Mutual Security" Assistance.

We suggest, not only to our readers but also to the Foreign Offices of the Western powers, that these two sets of facts are worth contemplating: the fund of goodwill that has been established by the very amateur pilot schemes for a "war on want" waged with meagre resources which we report; and the extension of suspicion, fear and insecurity that has developed along with the expenditure of the monstrous sum now devoted to military defence.



Let us suppose that in 1949-50 Western statesmen could have foreseen that three years later they would, somehow or other, be making available another £16,018 million for arms.

Also let us suppose that they had been able to ask themselves:

Making these resources available, how can we best utilise them for the achievement of peace in the world?

If they were realistic people they would allow for the obvious fact that swollen armaments have never yet averted war; they might also have speculated on alternative measures.

Suppose they had said:

Peace is indivisible, and that means that positive and creative good neighbourliness should be world-wide.

Poverty still abounds in the world; about two thirds of the world's population is pitifully under-nourished, badly housed, and largely illiterate and untalented.

If we can deal with it, it is conceivable that we shall make friends of our neighbours wherever we bring our help; we shall learn to know them better and they will have reason to look to us with respect rather than fear.

It may add to our security in the world and to the sense of security of the other peoples. It is worth trying.

Suppose it had been tried. Suppose they had said:

Now let us look at Korea for a start. The Japanese have now departed after years of domination of Korea for imperialistic ends. They have taken away the technical ability and the assistance in development the control of which they kept so rigidly in their own hands. The Koreans will be in need of help.

We will take it to them, not as imperialists but as neighbours. We are going to make available a further £16,000m. per annum from which we need not look for profit.

We can make them prosperous people. The Koreans have an early claim on us because their economy has been badly dislocated as a result of the war; but having made provision for their development we will set about offering similar neighbourly help to all the peoples on the globe who need it.

If that attitude had been taken who can say what would have been the sequel? Certainly the history of the past three years would have been very different; it is moderately certain that the 38th parallel would have ceased to have any very great political importance, and it is at least possible that instead of being one of the world's worst danger-points today Korea might have been a centre of goodwill, pointing the way to the creation of other such centres.

We suggest that the force that is required to build peace and goodwill in the world, whether it is recruited by UN, the Western powers, or even by one of those powers (if one could be found with the initiative and imagination to undertake it), is a force composed of young men and women to do on a large scale the things the people whose activities we describe this week have contrived to do on a small scale.

There would be no need for conscription for such a force. Recruits in plenty would respond to a recruiting appeal which urged: "Join this army and build a world."

This sum has to be measured against the approximate figure of £2 15s. (£6,618,000,000) in 1949-50.

Playing with fire

THE British, American and French High Commissioners have addressed strong notes to their Russian colleagues in connection with the shooting down of British and American planes over Germany.

Having made their protests, it is difficult to see what else they can do if the Soviet Union does not comply with their demands.

A few years ago the incident might well have resulted in an ultimatum which, by this time, would have led to war. The whole incident at least shows that though both sides may not hesitate to take provocative action, neither side desires to precipitate a world conflict.

Both sides are gambling upon how far they can go without recourse to actual war—a dangerous game.

Whatever may be the actual facts which resulted in the shooting down of the American fighter and the British bomber, the incidents illustrate the extreme tension which exists in divided Germany.

The air corridors, never more than 20 miles wide, are not visibly marked.

When the Americans proclaim their desire to liberate people in Soviet controlled territory, provide money for dropping agents and talk about the usefulness of aerial reconnaissance, it is no wonder that the Russians are suspicious of the intentions of any aircraft that may get even slightly off the recognised course.

We would have thought that the RAF could have found better routes for training flights than these which take machines unnecessarily into danger zones.

Both sides must bear some share of the blame for these unfortunate incidents.

Remove the tensions

The outstanding lesson is the need for removing the tensions out of which such incidents spring.

If British and American policy leads to the continuation and, indeed, the intensification of the division of Germany; if Berlin is allowed to remain an island marooned in the Eastern Zone except for three narrow air corridors, such incidents will always be possible.

The only way to avoid them is to end the unhappy state of affairs by agreement to reunite Germany and rectify the anomalous position of Berlin.

If the West persist in integrating Western Germany into their "defence" sys-

BEHIND THE NEWS

tem, the very plan which is intended to give them greater security will lead to an increasing insecurity in the possibility that some incident might lead to World War III.

The shooting down of the planes is not a reason for a still tougher policy or, as Dr. Adenauer suggests, for pressing through the ratification of the Bonn and Paris Agreements. It is a pressing reason for a change of policy.

If both sides really want to prevent such incidents and relieve instead of increase the tension, they can have a peaceful solution. It must be based upon the setting up as the result of free and secret elections of an all-German government with whom a peace treaty can be negotiated on the basis of the disarmed neutrality of Germany and the withdrawing of all occupation troops and air forces.

The cost of war

LAST week the United Nations passed by 55 votes to 5 a resolution calling on member governments to help to meet the "great and continuing need" for relief in Korea.

We are told that the cost to the Koreans of liberation involves the following items:

- Battle casualties running into hundreds of thousands;
- Millions of civilians uprooted from their homes;
- Countless families decimated and dispersed;
- Multitudes of children orphaned;
- Over 400,000 dwellings totally destroyed;
- Damage to fields and paddies, mines and factories defying accurate computation; and
- The Korean people reduced to dire poverty and their entire economy threatened by inflation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bridgehead, former C-in-C of British Forces in Korea said in Melbourne on March 12 that it was now impossible for UN forces to win the Korean war.

One victory can however be achieved if,

PERSIA'S OIL HERO

WITH the exception of Jean Paul Marat, the skin-diseased French revolutionary leader who spent most of his days in a bath-tub and was finally stabbed to death in it by Charlotte Corday, the world has surely never produced a more fantastic political figure than Dr. Mossadeq, Persia's Prime Minister and Oil Hero.

He faints, weeps, has heart attacks, retires to bed, seems to live on the edge of death—and wins his battles against one opponent after another. Is he superhumanly clever or are his adversaries...?

As far as the outside world is concerned it is impossible to think of him without at the same time thinking of the great oil dispute. Still unsettled, it has brought certain new developments within the last fortnight.

Head-on collision

The Venice Court to which the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company applied for the sequestration of a 4,500 tons consignment of Atadan oil brought by the tanker *Alvira* has decided that the oil cannot be impounded. It holds that no Italian court can declare the Persian nationalisation law invalid; and that Dr. Mossadeq has, moreover, repeatedly recognised the company's right to compensation for the seizure of its assets in Persia.

If the parties have not yet agreed on the extent and manner of this compensation, says the Venice court, that constitutes a subsidiary dispute, in no way upsetting the Persian state's sovereign right to nationalise any of its assets.

We thus have what really amounts to a head-on collision between the Supreme Court at Aden and the Venice Court, mitigated only by the fact that they stressed different aspects of the question.

The Aden Court, called upon to judge in the case of the first oil consignment since the Persian nationalisation, simply said "This oil belongs to the Anglo-Iranian."

The Venice Court, in the case of this second consignment, says "We cannot abrogate Persia's sovereignty, by which we are bound."

A nice point for the lawyers, but the plain man in the street is more likely to say that the one court was British, the other Italian.

The next step

Now, the next step is to be the submission by the Company of a somewhat wider case to Rome jurisdiction.

At Venice, owing to the technicality that this consignment of oil was for transit, the question of an Italian import licence did not arise. At Rome, it will.

The Company is to raise the fundamental issue of ownership, and, as *The Times* Rome correspondent rightly remarks, this

will undoubtedly place the Italian Government in an embarrassing position.

It will also, as the pacifist is justified in remarking, provoke heated discussion and partisanship in Italy, where British popularity at present stands lower than it has ever done since the days of the oil embargo against the Abyssinian war. Oil, oil and again oil!

But let us return to Persia. The hope to "starve" Dr. Mossadeq into financial submission might as well be given up.

When the scarecrow Premier asked for extended powers on January 19, to strengthen his hand in the oil negotiations, 59 deputies voted in his favour, 7 abstained, and only one voted against. That settled legitimate parliamentary opposition.

When the Shah, on February 28, wanted to leave the country "for health reasons" (but more probably in order to place himself beyond the danger of being made altogether powerless to influence events), he was made to change his mind in a matter

By ROY SHERWOOD

of hours—and change it in exactly the direction desired by Dr. Mossadeq.

When rioting continued for more than two days, it became doubtful against whom it was directed, particularly since the Tudeh (the Communist Party) joined in, with which the Premier is not commonly on the best possible terms. Once again, fatuous hopes arose that Dr. Mossadeq's days of power might be coming to an end.

But it took only a matter of hours to make it clear that Mossadeq's one identifiable main opponent, Mullah Kashani, had lost the day, that the Shah had decided that discretion was the better part of valour, that the army and police were doing the Premier's bidding, and that high-ranking officers who might have sided against him would be thinking matters over, quietly—in prison.

It is perfectly true, as one writer has pointed out, that Dr. Mossadeq is "riding a tiger." He has won his latest victory by a new informal combination of forces some of which are highly dangerous, and may later prove so even to himself.

But beyond all this stands one all-important, elementary fact. In this struggle between the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Persia Dr. Mossadeq has the masses of his country's people as completely behind him as Winston Churchill had the British people behind him against Hitler. That is why he can win his internal battles even though the absence of oil revenue plays havoc with Persian economy. And if he should fail in the end in obtaining the kind of settlement he and his people want, the tactical victory of western oil interests would soon bring a strategical defeat in the struggle against Communism.

abandoning its futile attempt to solve problems by violence, UN will turn to constructive peacemaking.

For children: • 006d.

KOREA is not the only area which requires assistance.

The British Government proposes to ask Parliament for £500,000 towards the programme of technical assistance to undeveloped areas during 1953.

The proposed contribution to the UN International Children's Emergency Fund is still less, a mere £100,000. On the other hand, the Government is preparing to spend £1,636m. upon "defence," which includes manufacture of the most destructive of weapons.

Out of every pound that comes from the pockets of the British tax payers at least 8s. is required for armaments, while only 3d. of a penny goes towards the work of constructive peacemaking and 006d. of a penny towards UN's work for children.

This indeed is to throw away the substance of peacemaking for the vain shadow of defence.

Conversions on Koje

WE have seen a number of accounts in religious journals of missionary work undertaken among the prisoners captured by UN during the war in Korea; the more we read the more our curiosity is aroused.

The last we have encountered is reproduced from *Zion's Herald* by the *World Christian Digest* and is headed "Thousands of Communists become Christians in Koje PoW Camp."

This work has been under the charge of an army chaplain, Lt.-Col. Ivan C. Whitely who had a working staff of seven Korean pastors, two missionary chaplains and several Department of Army civilians.

Why this missionary work should be undertaken by an army chaplain, and why his assistants should be attached to the Department of Army, is not explained.

In twelve months a total of 4,261 Christians of protestant denominations among the prisoners had been increased to 15,000.

The rate of Christian conversion, it will be perceived, can be much greater among prisoners of war than it is normally among those who have not their advantages.

We are told too, that the activities of these Christian missionaries were hampered by the hard core of Communist leadership among the prisoners and the general attitude of belligerency and rebellion. Nevertheless, conversion had a real meaning.

"Each convert had to take an examination to become a catechumen. Each catechumen was required to pursue a course of study in Bible history covering a six-month period. He had to submit a written three-hour examination, and the satisfactory completion of which was awarded a certificate and admission to the rite of baptism."

By the time that the riots on the island had been broken, we are told, and Koje was "under control" one out of ten of the prisoners had become Christians by the standards of selection.

There are a great many things that we are not told that we should like to know about this Christian missionary work among others whether the conversions are courses of study preceded or followed by "screening" process undertaken by the camp command.

UP TO AVERAGE

MANY who did not have the privilege of knowing Edgar Rogers will have gathered from Peace News what a grand old man he was.

He was always anxious to help the Peace Pledge Union in every way possible and had asked his friends to send to PPU Headquarters Fund the money they would otherwise have spent on flowers for his funeral. As a result, Headquarters Fund has been fitted by nearly £9.

We are grateful for this last thought for the PPU and for these tributes to his memory.

The Fund has also had a grand gift of £100 from an anonymous donor and £20 from two other faithful friends in the West Country. Another old friend sent us £10 received from the Packing Station for his eggs, while another member who was in bed with flu sent his wage packet unopened.

Other gifts have included books on stamps, postal orders ranging from 2s. 6d. to £2 (one accompanied by an appropriate verse!) and cheques to cover an hour's upkeep for Dick Sheppard House.

The result is the wonderful addition of £173 to our total.

The last time I wrote we were badly behindhand on the average to date of what we hope to receive in the year. Now we have caught up splendidly—our average should be £200 and we have £200. I could express adequately the gratitude we all feel for this great help and encouragement.

I do hope that other readers of Peace News will want to show their gratitude to those who have given the PPU's Fund such a good lift towards our aim for 1953, and will be encouraged to send their gifts so that we do not fall behind again.

STUART MORRIS
General Secretary.

Total to date: £209

Our aim for the year: £1,000.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at the Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.2.

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General Secretary

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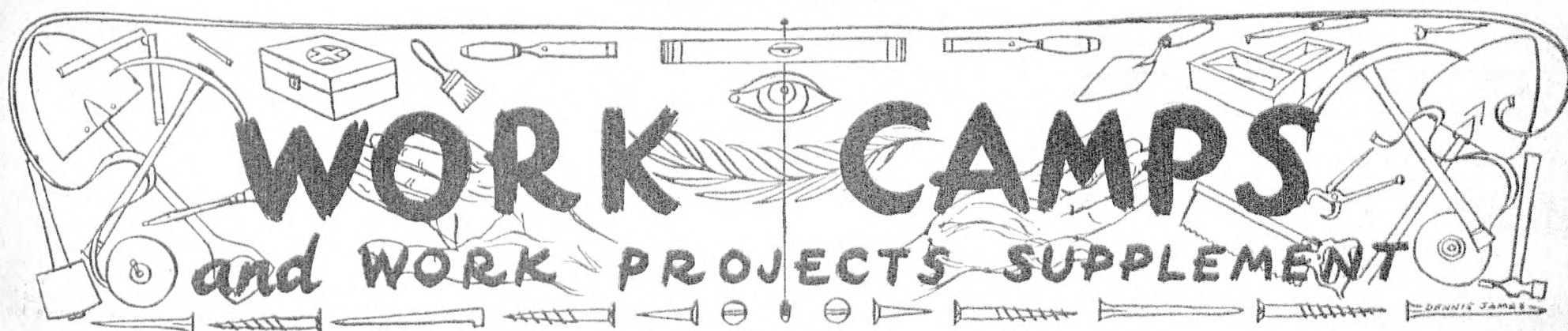
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WHY WORK CAMPS?

WHY do people work? Already, when Morris wrote "Useful Work Versus Useless Toil," an increasing number of people worked merely or primarily in order to earn money.

They could not afford to concern themselves with the social value of work done, and their masters could not afford to consider in what circumstances a man could work joyfully.

The threat of unemployment and the incentive of higher wages were the only inducements to do one's best. It was (and is) commonly believed that these inducements are sufficient.

Work Camps serve, among other purposes, that of recalling us to a deeper and more elemental conception of what work really is.

The Work Camp Movement

It was a Swiss engineer, Pierre Ceresole, who founded the first organisation for international service through manual work.

He organised international work parties, believing that the idea of working together creatively for a common purpose—the service of humanity—must ultimately have a stronger appeal than the destructive "work" for which Governments conscripted their young men.

Here indeed was a perfect example of the two sorts of work described by William Morris. In one was hope; in the other was despair. One was the expression of life; the other aimed at death. One expressed human brotherhood; the other preserved frontiers and barriers. One was essentially manly; true manliness must surely refuse the other, once it understood what was its meaning.

Pierre Ceresole's Service Civil International (known in Britain as the International Voluntary Service for Peace) has grown steadily ever since its foundation, with branches in many countries and work projects in many parts of the world.

From the beginning many Quakers have taken part in this great movement. And, in the meantime, many other organisations have grown up with similar objects. Today, an Association of International Work Camps for Peace, with headquarters in Paris, links together the activities of ten such organisations. Among the younger organisations affiliated to the AIWCP is the Friends (Quakers) Work Camps Committee.

Friends Work Camps Committee

If we exclude the temporary relief work carried out after the First World War, the first work camps actually organised under Quaker auspices were those sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, in 1934. It was not until 1947 that British Quakers began, in a small way, to run camps of their own for young people. The experience of those who had served in the Friends Relief Service on the Continent, after the Second World War, provided the new movement with some trained leaders, but the best type of "pattern" for a work camp was regarded as a matter for experiment. The field of discovery is the camp itself; and in describing the typical life of recent camps we shall soon see that this adventure of discovery is still in progress.

Through its contact with organisations abroad and with the AIWCP the Friends Work Camps Committee helps volunteers at work on an Adult Educational Centre for, Chingford, in the suburbs of London, Polly Pennel from the USA.



"Here, you see, are two kinds of work—one good, the other bad; one not far removed from being a blessing, a lightening of life; the other a mere curse, a burden to life.

"Which is the difference between them, then? This: one has hope in it, the other has not. It is manly to do the one kind of work, and manly also to refuse to do the other."

—William Morris.

who wish to work in other countries by putting them in touch with these other organisations.

But it is a sound principle, maintained by most organisations dealing with work projects, not to encourage anyone to go to a camp in another country until he or she has shown, at home, the two most necessary qualities—a capacity for hard work and the quality of a "good mixer."

The Friends Work Camps Committee has its own camps in Britain, where the volunteer is encouraged to make a beginning.

Up to one third of those who take part in a camp organised by Friends in Britain may come from foreign countries. A British volunteer will be to some extent their host and possibly the link through whose help the visitor from abroad will come to know the people in the neighbourhood of the camp.

In one other matter the Friends Work Camps Committee has found a special

by Reginald Reynolds

function. It holds Junior Camps for boys and girls from 16 to 18 years of age.

Owing to the fact that no similar camps are held on the Continent (except occasionally by the Youth Hostels Association) there is little opportunity for boys and girls of this age-group to participate in camps abroad. There is, for the same reason, some difficulty in finding visitors from abroad for our Junior Camps. But these Junior Camps have been a source of great inspiration to many young people.

'It makes you think'

There are some things that can never be described. You have to experience them.

The harmony of the ideal camp can no more be put into words than a Bach fugue can be described to someone who has never heard it. The only satisfactory answer to anyone who wants to know what a Work Camp is like is not even "Come and See." It is "Come and Share."

First, there is the work itself. In two of our 1952 camps the work consisted of helping to build Community Centres in new industrial suburbs. A new industrial

suburb probably has no natural centre. As a community it hardly exists. It is so many streets of houses and so many families.

Before they can have their dances or concerts or WEA classes there is hard work to be done.

Mr. A. is the moving spirit. His dream of a Community Centre is as fine a thing as the dreams that made men build churches. And, like St. Francis, he wants to fulfil his own dreams in the same simple and practical way.

However, though money is available for the materials there is little or none available for the work.

Quite suddenly Mr. A. receives an offer which even he, a confirmed optimist, can hardly credit. A group of young men and women, some of them foreigners from places as distant as Finland or America, are offering their services.

Surely there must be a snag in this somewhere? Why should people come all the way from Finland or anywhere else to help the citizens of X-town to build themselves a Community Centre?

When the strangers arrive they are regarded with curiosity. They are clearly play-boys and play-girls whose value on the site will be negligible. But there they are and their very presence is a challenge to the imagination. A representative from the local press turns out to photograph them at work on the first day; and he is

particularly interested in those who have come the greatest distances.

One way or another he voices the question which everyone in the locality is already wanting to ask: "Why have you come?" For a party of peace-makers it is a very good beginning. You could travel

● Next page, col. 4

Digging foundation for the schoolhouse in Matrei (Austria)



Facts about Work Camps : I

THE ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL WORK CAMPS FOR PEACE

THE ASSOCIATION was founded in 1946 at Brussels for the purpose of distributing information to the member work camp organisations and helping to co-ordinate their efforts and programmes. Offices are at: 110 Avenue Mozart, Paris, 16e. It has ten member organisations, which, for the most part, organise work camps in Europe for the summer months. Some member organisations offer opportunities to do longer term services.

THE WORK

varies from camp to camp, but always aims at helping communities or individuals in need. It may be clearing land for refugees in Finland, building homes in Germany or France, clearing avalanche debris in Switzerland, helping in flooded areas in Italy, Holland and Britain, or doing social work among the Algerians. The work does not compete with paid labour, nor is it work which might be done by unemployed of the area.

THE VOLUNTEERS

are young men and women of different nationalities, creeds and occupations, who give a minimum of two or three weeks' service. They receive only food and lodging during the period of work. Travel is usually at the expense of the volunteer. No salaries are paid. The spirit of voluntary service is uppermost in camp life.

THE CAMPS

operate under simple living conditions. Each work camp, usually a group of 20-25 volunteers, is considered as an experiment in communal living, with each volunteer sharing equally in the discussions, duties and life of the camp.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE PROJECTS

Opportunities are offered by some of the member organisations to do longer term service in Voluntary Service Projects. Where this is undertaken, the period of service is expected to be about two years. Living conditions remain simple, though they are affected by the greater emphasis on continuity of personnel and work reflected throughout the programme. Some volunteers enter this service in an effort to make a constructive contribution to international understanding, instead of participation in military preparation. Some governments have recognised it as an acceptable form of alternative service.

THE MEMBERS

of the Association are:
International Voluntary Service for Peace, (IVSP) UK and 13 other countries (known on the Continent as Service Civil International, SCI).

Friends' Ambulance Unit International Service, UK (FAUIS).

Friends' Work Camps Committee, UK (FWCC).

American Friends' Service Committee, USA (AFSC).

Brothers Service Commission, USA (BSC).

Internationella Arbetslag, Sweden, (IAL).

Kansainvälinen Vapaaehtoinen Työ- ja Koulutuskeskus, Finland (KVT).

Mellemfolkligt Samvirke, Denmark (MIS).

Mennonite Voluntary Service, USA (MVS).

Nothelfergemeinschaft der Freunde, Germany (NHG).

Engineer who began it all

By Christina Yates

IT may be said that Pierre Ceresole, who died in 1945 in his 67th year was the father of the whole work camp movement as well as leader and inspirer of the International Voluntary Service for Peace (known on the continent as Le Service Civil International).

It was his conviction that "we make no progress for peace because we lack the courage to do as much as the soldier, however misguided, does for his cause."



PIERRE CERESOLE
Born 1879 at Lausanne, Switzerland.
Died 1945.

He was a pacifist who combined qualities not always found together: on the one hand a strong sense of responsibility to the community, of discipline and order, and on the other a rugged individualism, unwavering courage in following his vocation ("conscience" is too limited a term).

His sense of duty was rooted in a family tradition of public service and good citizenship.

Thus he felt it right (thereby surprising some of his Anglo-Saxon friends) to press for an officially recognised form of "alternative service" for conscientious objectors in Switzerland (where conscription had long been in force) while at the same time directing and inspiring voluntary projects of reconstruction in Europe and India.

★

His friends recall his keen, vigorous, loosely-knit but stalwart figure in his faded blue overalls conferring with the local surveyor—all the engineer in him alert and absorbed in the technical details, or striding to take the necessary measurements, a very concentration of eagerness, or wielding pick or shovel beside his brother Ernst, the Swiss Army Colonel who joined in the work of SCI (though not a pacifist).

But the other—and far harder—form of witness to which Pierre felt called was a negative one. Refusal to pay war taxes or to observe black-out regulations; anti-war protests in Church; attempts to enter Germany illegally—these activities resulted in numerous terms of imprisonment.

Not punishable by law, but raising doubts in some quarters as to his sanity, was his refusal, on three occasions, to accept his share of a family legacy.

Practical co-operation in relief work may gradually lead to uncritical acquiescence in underlying evil. Protests and non-co-operation may degenerate into egotism and sterility. It was Ceresole's mission to give equal expression to both negative and positive forms of witness.

No reliable record exists of his total number of imprisonments. In the last four years of his life—after his marriage in 1941—he was imprisoned six times. He lived long enough to see the end of the war, to renew contacts with friends all over the world, and to rejoice in a new generation of "work campers."

A CAMP FOR WAR RESISTERS

THE annual Scandinavian Camp, organised jointly by the War Resisters' International movements in all the Scandinavian countries, will be held this year at the Folk High Schools, near Copenhagen. It opens on the afternoon of Monday, July 27, and continues until Aug. 1.

Members from other countries are particularly welcome to this interesting and worthwhile gathering. Applications should be made as soon as possible to: Hagbard Jonassen, Kratholmsvej 6, Holte, Denmark.

Construction of a channel to bring water to the Kabyle village of Tarihant (Algeria)



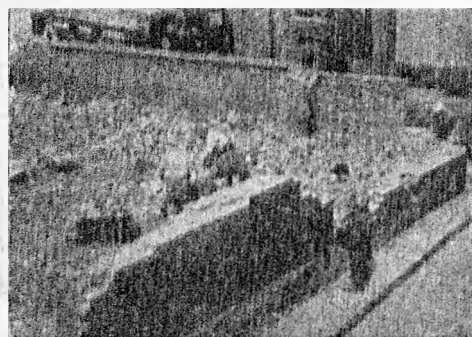
Passers by are curious



"Allies, Enemies and Neutrals" came together to clear the site of the old Ratcliffe Meeting House in much-bombed Stepney, East London.

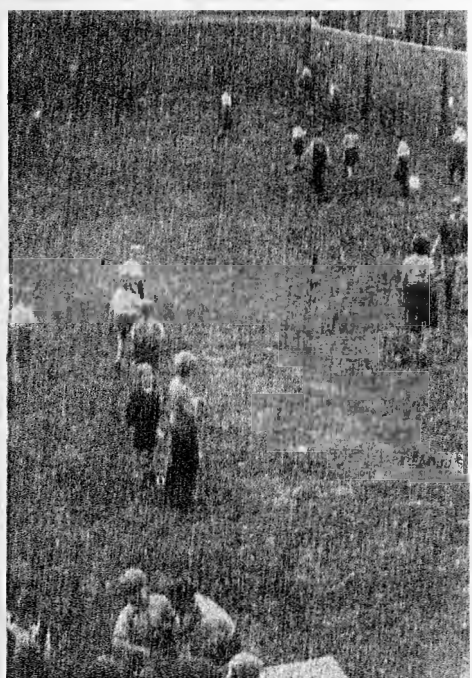
The old foundations were removed, the ground levelled, part of the wall repaired and a low wall built around the site.

Campers from Austria, Germany, America, Britain, Switzerland and Sweden



took part and they were joined by many of the local children.

Top: Ursula James (Britain) answering questions. Centre: preparing the wall for repair. Bottom: The playground begins to be used while it is finished off.



Some British projects for 1953

Resettlement work in flooded areas at Canvey Island; continuous; FAU.

Hospital orderly duties at Bristol; continuous; FAU.

Forestry at Kershopefoot and Southwater; continuous; FAU.

Forestry (wage earning) near Bourne; summer; SCI.

The Movement in Britain THEY BUILT MORE THAN A VILLAGE HALL

Work Camps in Britain often seem to lack the dramatic appeal of the kind of work undertaken in other countries after earthquakes, avalanches, and other disasters of peace and war.

Even in the recent floods in Eastern England, it has been shown that the relief agencies and the Forces have been well equipped to cope with the emergency, although it is now clear that there is much of value for Work Camps to do in the aftermath.

Camps in Great Britain are usually less spectacular in the help they give to rural communities; old peoples' homes, schools for backward children, youth clubs, etc. This is a story of one job only recently completed by the International Voluntary Service for Peace.

"TRYSSALLANT" is a village in a wilder part of Wales that had no meeting place, and an overcrowded school.

A member of IVSP, who is an architect by profession, and a conscientious objector by conviction, had already taken part in a previous service in South Wales, where IVSP had helped a group of miners to build themselves a village hall.

Working for the Forestry Commission, this IVSP member came to "Tryssallant" where he found there had been talk for sixteen years about the building of a much-needed village hall. He helped to form a committee and then designed a building which skilfully made use of prefabricated parts intended for barns to make a meeting hall a fine feature for the village.

The total cost of the project was estimated at £2,500, with voluntary labour (£3,750 was the normal contractor's cost).

Raising the money

A fund of £820 had been locally raised for the cost of materials and, together with a grant from the Ministry that had been applied for, and an interest-free loan from the Council of Social Service, this was felt sufficient to cover the cost. A basic structure of prefabricated concrete had been ordered from a factory, and two specialist erectors came with them.

The men of the village had intended to provide the necessary labour, but were unable to free themselves from their jobs in quarries, factories and farms during the hours when the erectors were available. IVSP was, therefore, asked to find volunteers to do the job.

Although IVSP summer services were over, it was decided to raise a team, and five British and three Americans were found to go. Members of an IVSP local group came at week-ends to help them.

Unforeseen conflicts

The volunteers worked about sixty hours a week on pick-and-shovel labour, brick laying, and providing man-power to manipulate and erect the half-ton concrete structure and members. At first there was not the help from the village that had been expected.

Unforeseeably the team found themselves in the centre of a number of conflicts over the merits of a village hall: between Chapel and Church, between local political interests, between longstanding family feuds.

Bad weather made things worse; there was continual rain, and in one storm the gale reached a force of 90 miles an hour, and a 40 ft. wall (fortunately built by professional labour!) was blown down.

Nevertheless the work progressed, and at the end of the two weeks the site was, in the words of one volunteer "transformed from a pile of material scattered about a sad-looking field, full of hills and holes, into something like a village hall, going up on well-defined foundations."

It seemed to members of the team a pity that the local conflicts and the bad weather had made it impossible to do more, but the following letter received two months after

For new recruits

THE organisations forming the Association of International Work Camps for Peace co-operate in exchanging volunteers, making arrangements for suitably qualified volunteers to take part in each other's camps. Campers should always contact the organisation in the country where they live, in the first instance.

People without work camp experience are usually asked to serve in a work camp at home first of all. This enables them to find out what the camps are like and the contribution they are able to make to camp life. Experience has shown that campers are able to make a better contribution to the camps abroad and find their time there more useful if they have been to camps in their own country first.

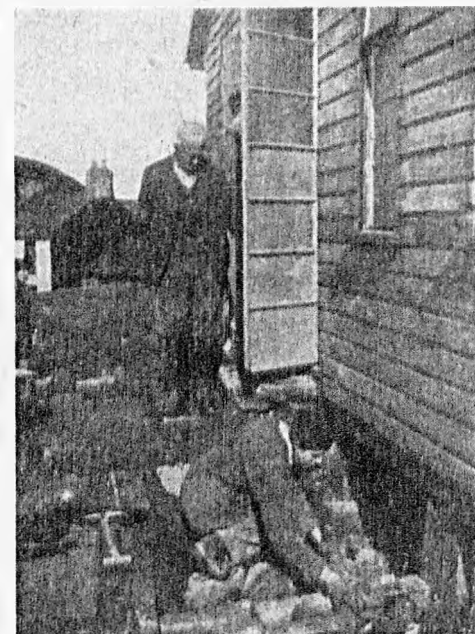
the service ended suggests that more had been done than could at the time be seen:

"The work begun by your service is finished. Now the structure, walls and roof of the hall are complete; a great achievement made possible only by the real start given by the volunteers here.

"We finished just before Christmas—it was a terrible battle right to the end; men from the village turned out in snow-storms to push on the last part of the erection and roofing.

"It is interesting to see how long the influence of the team is lasting. To run a service in a situation of apathy and other trouble is a hard task but even more important than to work in conditions of high morale."

In a mining village



The installation of a social centre in the village of Pany-y-waun, near Dowlais, South Wales, was a project which brought work-campers from Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, USA and Britain together.

They worked under the direction of an architect, John Hughes, who is seen in the top picture watching Ernest Kirk at work. Below John Roylance is digging the trench for the filter outlet, first water carriage system in the village.



Why Work Camps?

From page three

three times round the world and never be asked such a splendid leading question.

Voluntary service is news, and good news at that. It's a piece from the Gospel written with pick and shovel, hammer and trowel. If you are lucky they will say to you before you leave that "It makes you think." That's better still.

A day's work

The newly arrived campers have plenty to do. Even if they haven't tents to dem with and are offered the use of some building, there are plenty of practical problems demanding immediate attention.

Arriving on a Saturday, they will spend the weekend "settling in." Few of them even know each other, in all probability, and at the outset a great deal of extra responsibility rests on the Camp Leader. But a good Camp Leader is anxious to share his or her responsibilities as soon as possible; and the House Meeting, at which all campers are present, soon learns to make its own appointments and other decisions as the campers become acquainted with each other.

On the Monday morning after that first weekend the real job begins. All take a turn in the kitchen and before the rest are up two have been at work preparing breakfast. In most camps this will be at 7 a.m. At 7.30 there follows the twenty minutes "Quiet Time" which is characteristic of a Quaker camp.

Blisters

The camp is sure to be near the work site; and by 8 a.m. we are all there and ready to start. The first work may be to dig foundations for building or ditches to drain a field, or we may begin on the renovation of an old building. Most of us are probably soft-handed and unused to this sort of work. Before a few hours have passed there are blisters to be dealt with. We asked for it and we've got it.

Before we stop at noon for the sandwiches which the cooks bring out to us we have already learnt one valuable lesson—a healthy respect for the job and for the man who does it so much better than we do.

If we came with any "high-falutin'" ideas in our heads, thinking we were going to show people something, forgetting what we have to learn, it's all worked out of us that first morning. We know now that the first thing we have to do is to learn something—that's good for humility.

Yet, paradoxically, it's pride that keeps us going. Not personal pride but pride in the thing we stand for. We didn't come here for an easy time and we aren't having one. The team works, it may be, a little grimly that second day. But the campers can always find a lighter side to anything in the day's work; and even blisters or working with stiff limbs can make you laugh when you are all in the same state.

All mad!

The local people have at last decided that we aren't play-boys and play-girls after all. They have a new comment, that is nearer the truth: We are all mad! That is a blessed moment to reach. They even seem to like us for being mad, as though they too were rather tired of the sane ways of practical politicians and other persons of impeccable sanity.

Eight hours a day we had determined to work and an eight-hour day it must be, with no slacking off. At the beginning this eight-hour day would be about all we could manage, most of us. But as we hardened and toughened we would find ourselves, towards the end of the three or four weeks life of the camp, looking anxiously at the results of our labours. Perhaps, after all, we were not going to finish the job! Then the eight hours would seem poor measure.

During the last days of a work camp it is no unusual thing for the work to continue until it is too dark for any more to be done. The "madness" seems to reach a crescendo and all work then as though "possessed." But the spirit that possesses them is the Creative Spirit. It is as though quite suddenly one knew why one was put upon this earth.

Evenings in camp

The evening programme is always decided by the House Meeting, itself an evening function whenever a meeting appears to be necessary. We may be invited to the homes of our local friends, or to some more formal meeting with them, or they may be invited to our camp.

Our most important evening will be that of our last day. That night—if you didn't know your fellow-campers, hadn't seen them at a concert or a sing-song and been the victim of some of their ragging—you might think them very odd people indeed. For they sit down and pull everything to pieces—their own work, the way they've spent their leisure time, the choice of the project itself and, in fact, everything capable of criticism.

Morbid? Not a bit of it. This is the Evaluation Meeting. Its findings are invaluable to the Friends Work Camps Committee; for its object is quite simply to help us to hold even better camps next year. And that is one reason why the camps improve and will go on improving. We are still learning. We never expect to stop learning.

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Facts about Work Camps: II HOW UNESCO HELPS

By Hans Peter Muller

Secretary of the UNESCO Co-ordination
Committee for International Voluntary
Work Camps.

FROM its beginning, UNESCO re-
cognised the practical contribution
of international Voluntary Work
Camps to reconstruction and education
of youth for world mindedness and
international understanding.

In the Spring of 1948, a conference
was held at UNESCO of all organisa-
tions sponsoring work camps, including
representatives of large student and
national youth service organisations.

This conference established a per-
manent Co-ordination Committee to
deal with the pooling of information
and to help extend and strengthen the
movement. Since May 1951, the Com-
mittee has had a permanent Secreta-
riat in the UNESCO buildings at 19
Av. Kleber, Paris 16e.

UNESCO is helping work camps in
the following ways:

1. Libraries and book kits have been
sent to work camps in 23 countries;
 2. UNESCO camp lecturers have been
touring work camps in a number of
countries every summer, participat-
ing in camps and training courses,
leading discussions and advising
camp leaders;
 3. Publication of the "Handbook on
Organising International Voluntary
Work Camps" in English, French,
Spanish and German;
 4. Publicising work camps. Informa-
tion sheets on work camps have
been circulated in English, French
and Spanish. Articles have ap-
peared in various UNESCO
periodicals and publications. The
Vacation Supplement to Study
Abroad contains information about
work camp programmes. Press
conferences have been arranged and
also radio programmes. UNESCO
National Commissions are regularly
informed about work camp activi-
ties and invited to assist;
 5. Travel Aid. The number of travel
grants allotted to organisations
sponsoring work camps is increas-
ing. Nine travel grants have been
allocated for intercontinental travel
to work camp volunteers;
 6. Assistance to joint camp leader
training courses;
 7. Allotment of funds for specific
work camp projects. In 1951,
nearly £2,000 was allotted to inter-
national voluntary work camps re-
constructing five schools and a home
for widows and orphans in the
earthquake area in Assam.
- The Co-ordination Committee is
executing the programme set down by
the Annual Conference of Work Camp
Organisers and is directly responsible
to these organisations for information,
liaison between organisations, joint
meetings, survey and preparation for
setting up special joint projects.
- In 1953, the Co-ordination Com-
mittee will sponsor a joint Camp
Leader Training Course at the Inter-
national Youth Institute in Gauting by
Munich.
- It has recently started a campaign
for helping the victims of the floods by
fund raising through the special Gift
Coupon Project to help reconstruction
camps of organisations in Holland and
possibly later on individual or joint
work camp projects for reconstruction
in the devastated areas.

BRIDGE BUILDING IN ITALY

By Pierluigi Vagiani

AFTER the flood damage of 1951, the
Italian branch of Service Civil Inter-
national turned to the situation of the
flooded areas in Southern Italy.

An investigation brought to light the ex-
tremely poor conditions of these places, and
a first project in San Lorenzo del Vallo
was planned to help a poor community. A
road was repaired and built in the village.

This camp brought up many problems
and the results were not wholly satisfac-
tory. It was the first experience of work
in South Italy and these problems were ex-
pected. But they gave the Italian branch
the chance to start a more serious pro-
gramme of work.

It was seen firstly that no valuable work
could be done in the South unless social
work followed upon the pick and shovel
work. So the next camp in Calabria took
place at Siderno, where a bridge was built
and social service—medical assistance and
teaching—was organised in the community.

The good results of this gave proof that
the social work needed to be developed on
a more organised basis.

With these experiences, the Italian
branch is now started upon a project in
started on March 9 and will continue into
early August. Much is expected from this
project. As was said at the end of the
last year's camp: "We have built a bridge;
let us now cross it and meet the people on
the other side."

Many projects of work in Calabria and
Sicily are planned for future work camps,
as poor conditions of living in South Italy
particularly need the help of us all.

OVERSEAS PROJECTS

Rebuilding in Germany

"Both my parents were killed by the Germans, and our home was destroyed," writes Irene Jacoby in this description of her work-camp experiences

MY service took me to Switzer-
land, Germany and France,
and I also took part in various ser-
vices in England.

In Switzerland we worked in a village
of 700 people whose daily lives had been
seriously disorganised by a terrible
avalanche. The goats and various other
animals on which they depended for their
livelihood were unable to graze, because
most of the pasture-land was covered with
snow, ice and uprooted trees. We worked
a 10-hour day in the hot sun, loosening
the snow and ice so that they could melt.

★

The group of volunteer workers came
from various organisations—a Protestant
youth group, a Catholic youth group, Rover
Scouts and others—the biggest group be-
ing provided by the Service Civil Inter-
national, of which IVSP is the British
section.

At one time there were 66 people, from
12 different countries, in the camp.
Altogether 700 people worked there for a
short or long period.

When the camp ended, many of the
people of the village came to see us off at
the station, and I think we left behind a
feeling of friendship, and the knowledge
that here was a group of people of many
nationalities who had learnt to live and
work together in peace.

From Switzerland I went to a camp in
Germany. I had a very special reason for
wishing to work there—it was my mother's
birth-place, and I came to England from
Danzig as a refugee in 1939. Both my
parents were killed by the Germans, and
our home was destroyed.

The work which we did was building
houses for refugees, many of whom were
ex-Nazis. We built, we dug trenches for
water mains and foundations for houses.

But the greatest thing for me in that
camp was the contacts that we made with
the local people, some of whom found it

hard to realise that a group of English,
Americans and other nationalities had
actually come to help them. The only
English and Americans that they had
known before were the soldiers, some of
whom still harboured a hatred of Germans,
and who swaggered around as if they
owned the country.

The army magazines, which make
pasture-land unusable, and sometimes
destroyed houses and barns, had caused
deep resentment.

It was a revelation to the people, there-
fore, to meet a group who really wanted to
help—not to educate the Germans, but to
work with their hands, and live among
them; who wanted to discuss the problems
that were facing Germany, and who were
willing to be criticised for their own coun-
tries' mistakes.

After 10 weeks in Germany I was very
sorry to leave.

French settlers remain aloof in Algiers

By JOPP van der SPEK, Acting Secretary Algiers SCI

THE aims of SCI are the same in Algeria
as in every other country where we
work, though their expression may be
slightly modified in a continent where the
whole background is so different from
those other countries and where colonisa-
tion and racial discrimination have en-
gendered a hatred and fear which make
human relationships much more compli-



The reading lesson

cated than in most European countries.

Since 1948 SCI has, by a number of the
"pick and shovel" services, which are its
normal tradition, contributed something to
the physical well-being of under-privileged
communities by building or improving
water-supplies, roads, schools. By less
"orthodox" SCI services it has given simple
medical care and organised elementary
school classes, both in mountain villages
and in the slum town of Berardi, near
Algiers.

In services, local groups and committees
there has always been a good proportion of
Moslem members. We regret profoundly
that most of our non-Moslem friends come
from abroad, that we have not so far
managed to interest in our work young
people from the families of French settlers.

This is a serious challenge to us.
SCI in Algeria needs the support of all
other work camp organisations. We need
good volunteers. But it is essential that
these volunteers should understand certain
things: they must come in a spirit of ser-
vice and of real humility, prepared to give
cheerfully in the face of all sorts of dis-
couragements, and to learn both from those
among whom they are working and from
the experience of those who have worked
before them. Then they will find that they
have not only given something of worth,
but that they too have received—a precious
and enriching experience.

SOME 1953 PROJECTS

Key to the initials of organising bodies appears at end of "Facts about Work
Camps: I" on page 3.

ALGERIA

Land clearing for pilot farm at Point Ksila;
continuous work; SCI.

AUSTRIA

Building T.B. hospital for refugees at
Thalarn; July 11-Aug. 14; BSC.
Recreational work for refugee children
near Linz; July 11-Aug. 14; BSC.

BELGIUM

Levelling ground for Scouts at Tourneppe;
July 15-Aug. 16; SCI.

FINLAND

Children's recreational home (Junior camp)
at Ekbyholm; June 15, July 26, Aug. 24;
KVT-JJGD.
Land clearing at Palosalmi; June 20-Aug.
19; KVT.
Building Folk High School for Laps at
Inari; July 1-Aug. 19; KVT.

FRANCE

Spanish Refugee centre at Gourdon (Lot);
April 15-July 15; SCI.
Aid to Old People's Homes at Chaudron
(Maine-et-Loire); April 15-July 15;
at Vitry-le-Francois (Marne); April 15-
July 15; SCI.
Aiding "Castors" Housing project at

Quimper; July 15-Aug. 15; at Bayonne;
September; SCI.

Road construction for "Castors" at La
Mothe-St-Heray; March 20-April 2;
FAU.

Agricultural work at Champcevrain; con-
tinuous; SCI.

GERMANY

Construction work at Kohn/Rosrath; con-
tinuous; FAU.

Refugee Housing Project at Backnang and
Lubeck; continuous; MVS; at Kretfeld/
Forstw. March 31-April 13; NHG.

Building for Kindergarten at Stuttgart;
March 31-April 26; NHG.

Park and garden work for nursery at Kre-
feld; March 31-April 11; SCI.

Refugee Housing Project at Heiligenhaus;
July 11-Aug. 14; BSC.

Joint Peace Seminar and Work Camp near
Helmstedt; July 11-Aug. 14; BSC.

Building agric. school for refugees at Hom-
burg; July 11-Aug. 14; BSC.

Building a peace centre at Kassel; June-
July; BSC.

Building community House for Protestant
Church at Niederkaufungen; July-Aug.;
BSC.

Refugee Housing Projects at Buchenbühl;
June 26-Aug. 22; IAL; at Ludwigs-
hausen; July 6-Sept. 19; SCI.

(Continued on page six)

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ORIENT AND OCCIDENT

Building up a new relationship

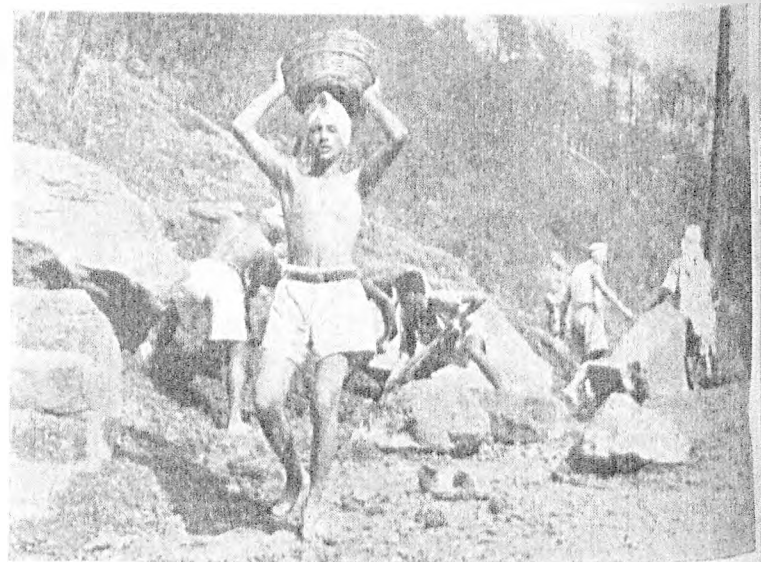
By RALPH HEGNAUER

The writer has become International Secretary of the Service Civil International following a period of service with other Europeans in India. (The picture right shows them at work with Indians road-building in Simla.)

Last year, in his home country of Switzerland, he was sentenced to ten days' "light imprisonment" for re-

fusing to pay the military tax for 1951.

A fortnight later, he was sentenced to 40 days' imprisonment for refusing to join a military unit for a two weeks' training course. Ralph Hegnauer has told the War Resisters' International that this is considered a mild sentence in comparison with the usual practice in Zurich.



BOTH Orient and Occident need co-operation on all levels and as equals. A genuine give and take between people of goodwill and insight of both worlds can lead to constructive solutions of the various problems of society.

I am convinced that the work and approach of the Service Civil International can be the way of such co-operation. It is true that the output of our work and, therefore, of the direct struggle against misery, is infinitesimally small.

But there is more to it: voluntary manual work is an expression of international solidarity and brotherhood understood by everybody. It is a real statement of the dignity of all work.

It excludes the personal master and servant relationship; it guards against the weakness of superiority, of self-righteousness and of that "teaching" attitude which we white people all too easily adopt in the face of economically less developed people.

Here is no power derived from authority over others involved and therefore no ground for fear of domination in Orient and Occident relations.

Common working and simple living are not only excellent opportunities for self-education in selflessness, tact and con-

sideration for others; not only do they show what can be achieved through co-operative enterprise, but they also bring together people of different backgrounds on equal levels and terms.

Voluntary team work and living together also present an excellent ground for self-administration, for growth of experience in citizenship and common respon-

sibilities. They are, moreover, an expression of that creative non-violent activity so inherent in Indian goodwill, behaviour and tradition.

Voluntary manual work is genuine co-operation, a real encouragement towards self-help, a gift of oneself. This is a particularly sound approach for building up a new Orient-Occident relationship.

"You reminded me how easy it is to build"

PAKISTAN'S TRIBUTE

From SHELDON WEEKS, an American volunteer

WHEN the Service Civil International team first came to live in the midst of the refugees from all parts of India, they were greeted by a degree of curiosity, but no hostility.

The people could not understand at first what these white people from Europe and America were doing among them.

Were they missionaries come to convert them to some religion? Were they a group of foreign "experts" come to study their lives and the conditions they lived in? Had they come to open a restaurant and an hotel (for some people really thought this)?

When the team went to the place where it was to make the first bricks and start constructing the first house, hundreds of people gathered around to see what these strangers were doing.

When they saw that these white people were seriously trying to make a house for a young widow and her children, more people joined the crowd and stared.

None of the team had ever built a mud house before. At times, when they were in doubt as to methods of construction, usually someone stepped from the crowd of watchers and offered friendly advice. At each obstacle someone's memory functioned, and the house was completed without too many faults.

This little help given by a few outsiders (the team) very soon instilled a new spirit of hope in the people. The refugees had been waiting for the government to help them. They were not taking the steps to help themselves that they easily could have. Young men and old who did not find jobs

were idle. But the influence of the team, slight and nearly imperceptible, was soon felt. One volunteer told me:

"A man came to Ralph (the first team leader) to thank him, not for doing anything for him, but because watching the team at work had reminded him how easy it is to build houses, and now he had built one for his family."

In many families the children now begin to take some responsibility on their shoulders with respect to the construction and maintenance of their house. They plaster the walls, try to arrange some form of drainage, build platforms, fire-places and walls around their yards with leftover bricks. Some would plant small trees and flowers and wait many minutes in line for water to carry to the plants in this generally dry, desert earth, where things will flourish if given water.

The best contacts have been made with students, some of whom have worked with the team up to a fortnight; one has been a long-term volunteer for the past months. The students who have become associated with the team have maintained this tie, and are often visiting the team during the day or in the evening.

For a pioneer camp, in a country where the work camp idea is completely new, this has been most encouraging. When any volunteer goes into Karachi, he is greeted by many people, in the streets, on buses and in shops, who in some way wish to show their appreciation and recognition of what the team is doing, even though they may have no connection with the project.

"EVERYONE COMES TO DELHI"

By Ruth Catchpool

THE Quaker Centre, Delhi, "for promoting international and religious understanding, and furthering social and educational work" is situated in the pleasant northern residential quarters of Delhi.

It has the advantage of being near the University, but the disadvantage of being separated by six miles of this long spread-out city from the administrative area of New Delhi.

The house, built and owned by the Women's Christian Temperance Union stands in its own garden, and has a spacious lounge suitable for meetings of up to 100 people.

Here the Sunday morning meeting for worship and meditation gathers an average of 30 sincere seekers after truth, about half of whom might be considered regular and the rest occasional attenders or visitors.

Considering the long distances, and the irregularities of transport, this denotes real keenness and devotion, and at least two thirds of the attendance is Indian. This is the heart of Quaker reconciliation work, for in silent worship of a universal God, and in seeking after his guidance and truth, a deep unity is reached.

At frequent intervals, week day lectures and discussion groups are held, drawing up to 70 people from all walks of life, including a number of political leaders. Under titles such as "Arab-Jewish Co-operation and World Peace," "The Colombo Plan and World Peace," "The Press and World Peace," minds have been stimulated, informed, and brought into sympathetic un-

derstanding, by experts on these subjects.

Here also a constant stream of callers drop in for a chat with the resident secretaries or to discuss some problem, or some need for help. Practical projects of social work directed from the Centre, such as students' work camps, promotion of Youth Hostels, visiting and providing entertainments for children in orphanages, have already drawn together keen groups of supporters and are now being planned and carried out with enthusiasm.

"Everyone comes to Delhi sooner or later." Whether it be business, politics, social service, missionary enterprise, sight seeing, or a brief holiday, the Centre knows the truth of this phrase in the continual flow of guests who welcome a night or two's lodging in quiet and inexpensive circumstances, and who in their turn bring to the Centre a variety and width of outlook which is enriching and refreshing.

PROJECTS IN AMERICA

Continuous services in USA. Puerto Rico, Mexico and El Salvador by AFSC, BSC, and MVS. AFSC's summer programme in USA and Mexico is from June 26 to August 21; AFSC will pay travel (one way), and maintenance expenses for ten Europeans in 1953.



Jack Catchpool, founder of the Youth Hostels Association and now, with his wife Ruth, joint secretary of the Delhi Quaker Centre is on the extreme right of group taken after a Sunday morning Meeting for Worship

IN FINLAND



At Murasjavi, Finland, campers helped refugees from Karelia—another part of Finland. They were given some land in the forest which had to be cleared before the houses could be built.



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| NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
144 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1 | |

Indians welcome new co-operation

SERVICE Civil International went first to India in 1934 to help in rebuilding villages destroyed by earthquake and flood in Bihar.

In 1950, a team of six went to help building a new township for refugees at Faridabad, near Delhi.

Other services have brought clean water to a mountain village, made doors and windows for a hospital extension, helped build schools in Assam and build a school road, etc., in a refugee settlement at Akhriabad, and a dispensary for a nomadic jilung tribe in Hyderabad, Deccan.

At present one team is helping build a Leprosy Treatment Centre in Assam and another is working with a co-operative farm in Hyderabad, Deccan. Altogether some 17 non-Indians of 7 nationalities, over 250 Indians have served with the teams for varying periods.

SCI, of course, found that the Gandhian Constructive Workers and many groups of student volunteers were already seeking to express in service the dignity and value of manual work. Such groups, however, lacked the international element necessary to demonstrate the possibility of a new kind of relationship between Indians and non-Indians and to extend, in a realistic way, mutual knowledge and understanding of other peoples and countries; they have welcomed the international co-operation of a real and valuable encouragement to them in their work.

ETHELWYN BEST

SOME 1953 PROJECTS

From page 5

Aiding Heimkehrersiedlung at Leber and Oberhausen; July 6-Sept. 19;

GREECE

Constructing stone irrigation canal Pesta; July 11-Aug. 14; BSC/WCC.

INDIA & PAKISTAN

A continuous service for which experienced volunteers are needed.

ISRAEL

Preparing sports field at Nazareth; March 15-29; AFSC.

Student Hostel Project at Jerusalem; summer; AFSC.

LIBYA

Medical work at Benghazi; April; FAU.

NORWAY

Forestry, wage-earning scheme near Oslo; July-Aug.; SCI.

SWITZERLAND

Peace Seminar at Bossey; July-Aug.; BSC/MVS.

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The PPU and the Essex Chronicle

THERE appeared in the Essex Chronicle on Oct. 10, 1952, a leading article which referred to the pamphlet "An Open Letter to the Schoolboys of Britain" published by the Peace Pledge Union, and stated:

"The Peace Pledge Union is run by the Communists and intended to serve their ends. What are those ends? To bring about the class struggle and finally the overthrow of the present regime in this country by violent revolution. This is well known."

In view of the very serious nature of this completely false assertion about the Peace Pledge Union, the Secretary, Stuart Morris, asked for an immediate withdrawal and apology. In the absence of any reply to the request, a writ was issued.

The following apology was published in the Essex Chronicle on Oct. 24, 1952:

"In the editorial article of our issue of the 10th October, 1952, we erroneously referred to the Peace Pledge Union as being run by the Communist Party and intended to serve their ends."

"We have now been informed that the Peace Pledge Union completely and publicly dissociates itself from the Communist Party, with which it is in no way connected. It is an organisation of sincere pacifists founded by the late Canon Dick Sheppard in 1936, whose sole aim is the promotion of world peace."

"We wish to express to the Peace Pledge Union, its sponsors and officers, our sincere regret and apologies for the embarrassment and distress which our misunderstanding may have caused them."

The solicitor to the PPU has now obtained an Order staying any further proceedings in the matter upon the terms that the Defendants pay the sum of £20 by way of damages, together with the whole of the Plaintiff's costs.

Although it would have been possible

for the Plaintiffs to ask for much heavier damages, it was agreed that they should accept a purely nominal sum in order to show that their sole object was to clear the PPU of the damaging assertions made about it, and establish the real truth of its aims and motives.

S. Africa's "Balance sheet of misery"

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

"YOU can read the balance sheets of the great African mining companies in your papers over here, but you don't read the balance sheet of misery which it costs the African workers," said Mr. Solly Sachs, ex-Secretary of the South African Garment Workers' Union dismissed by the Malan Government, to a crowded meeting in London last Monday.

The first major problem in Africa was poverty, he said. To overcome this a large-scale investment policy, both by private firms and through the United Nations, was a prime necessity. Industrialisation has been held up in the past, but it is the only way of survival and progress for Africa's 200 millions. "Progressive capitalism" and improved working conditions were the immediate needs.

The second problem, he said, was the struggle for national independence all over the continent. In South Africa, political oppression by the Whites had made it a racial problem too. To resist, however passively, any of the laws of South Africa was now punishable with flogging, fines, imprisonment or all three. For a second offence, flogging was obligatory on the court.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution condemning flogging for political offences in South Africa.

Letter to the Editor

I HAVE read many obituaries on Stalin over the last two weeks. Not one of them mentioned the most important thing about him: he was a Marxist. Perhaps the point seemed too obvious, but I doubt it. The British are still dominated by the idea that ideas cannot dominate anybody.

Not only was Stalin a Marxist, but he was, after Lenin, the only consistent Marxist in the Bolshevik Old Guard. He really believed that moralities were determined by economics; that once the means of production had been collectivised, everything would automatically come right (whatever "right" might mean); and, therefore, that any means to that end was justified.

None of the other Old Bolsheviks really believed that: least of all Trotsky, who,

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Thousands of uprooted victims of conflict are in desperate need. In Europe, the Middle East and beyond they eke out a pitiful existence. Clothing is needed quickly if great suffering is to be alleviated among children, old people, the sick, and the many families without a breadwinner. Even the little you can do may kindle fresh courage in despairing hearts.



An Arab refugee baby. If funds from international sources ceased many babies such as this would be left to die.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency Photo

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welcome operation

International went first to help in rebuilding by earthquake and flood.

of six went to help with the reconstruction of the village.

ve brought clean water, made doors and windows extension, helped to build a school and a settlement at Ahmednagar for a nomadic settlement.

eam is helping build a Centre in Assam with a co-operative, Dacca.

s of 7 nationalities, have served with the periods.

ound that the Gandhians and many groups were already seeking the dignity and value of such groups, however national element necessary.

possibility of a meeting between Indians and extend, in a realistic and understanding manner; they have national co-operation and encouragement to them.

ETHELWYN BEST

AFRICA

NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE

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Notes for your Diary

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent to us. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.

2. Include: Date, Town, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in clear order and style.

ABBREVIATIONS: Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, A.P.F.; Fellowship of Reconciliation, F.O.R.; Methodist Peace Fellowship, M.P.F.; National Peace Council, N.P.C.; Peace with China Council, P.W.C.; Peace Pledge Union, P.P.U.; Society of Friends, S.O.F.

Friday, March 20
LONDON, W.C.1: 6.30 p.m.: Friends' International Centre, 32 Tavistock Square. Evening for Peace News funds. Refreshments. Programme from Peace News office.

Saturday, March 21
LEICESTER: 3.30 p.m.: Friends' Mtg. (Protestant St.). Annual Mtg. North Midlands Area. P.P.U.

Wednesday, March 25
BRISTOL: 1.15 p.m.: Friends' Large Mtg. Room, Brunel House, 15, Wadsworth St. Quaker Mission to Korea. Chair: C. Wilson. Collection in aid of relief and rehabilitation work. S.O.F.

THURSDAY, March 26
LONDON, W.C.1: 8.30 p.m.: 25 Calcutt St. Dr. P. Jackson. "Impressions of the Vietnam Peace Congress." P.P.U.

Friday, March 27
LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m.: War Memorial Hall, Kingston. Hugh Faulkner. "Seeing for Myself in Russia." F.O.R.

Thursday, March 26
HAMPSHIRE: 8 p.m.: Friends' Mtg. Room, St. Brains Trust on Pacificism. Hugh Morris, Hugh Brock. P.P.U.

Friday, March 27
LONDON, W.C.1: 8 p.m.: Friends' Mtg. Room, St. Brains Trust on Pacificism. Hugh Morris, Hugh Brock. P.P.U.

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MEETINGS

INTERNATIONAL CLUB, Bath, Every Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.: Royal Literary and Scientific Institute, 18 Queen Square, Bath. All welcome.

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Wednesday, April 8

FINSBURY PARK: 7 p.m.: 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4. Discussion on future Plans. Non-Violent Resistance Group.

Saturday, April 11

KENDAL: 3 p.m.: Friends Mtg. Ho. Hugh Faulkner. "Talking Peace in Moscow." Arm Conf. F.O.R.
LONDON, W.C.1: 3 p.m.: Dick Sheppard Ho., 6 Endsleigh St. H. Mayo Redding. "The Sin of Schism. A Quaker pleads Not Guilty." Religious Commission, P.P.U.

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This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to

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How an Air Commodore MP sees the next war

ARMY AND NAVY USELESS

IN the Debate on the Air Estimates (Con., Macclesfield) say many things which will be familiar to readers of Peace News.

Air Commodore Harvey is a director of Handley Page Ltd. which produces bomber planes. He has always been in favour of a strong air force.

He was disappointed with "the meat" in the introductory speech of the Parliamentary Secretary for Air.

"Britain flat in six hours"

He wanted to know "if sufficient money was being spent."

The Air Ministry was only asking for nearly £500,000,000. One wonders what the bill would be like if Air Commodore Harvey had his way.

What would happen if war comes? He said:

"We should not receive a little note that they proposed to bomb London. The first thing that would happen would be enemy jet bombers, four-engine bombers, not coming direct from Denmark, but round the South of Norway and down through Scotland bombing the cities of Britain and in six hours Britain would be flattened. Let us make no mistake about that."

A war of six hours? Is this the sort of war we are preparing for? What relevance have the hundreds and millions we are spending on the Navy and the Air Force to this kind of war?

The Air Commodore reminded us that during the last war we shot down only six per cent or 10 per cent of the enemy bombers.

"There will no warning next time. The number of bombers which must be destroyed will have to be 80 or 90 per cent, and that must be done before they reach the shores of Britain."

Cost of bombers astronomical

In a letter to The Times last January, Air Marshall Sir Philip Joubert said that we had no night fighters capable of stopping jet bombers and asked if we were not spending too much on the new bombers whose cost was astronomical.

Air Commodore Harvey went on to tell us more comforting news:

"If we take a 20-mile circle round London and a 20-mile circle round Manchester, we find that there are more people living in the Manchester area than around London. These two areas, coupled with six seaports, if attacked by atom bombs would be in chaos and Britain would be virtually finished."

How then can we be prepared for such a war and how could the RAF defend us?

Air Commodore Harvey had no very clear answer to this except to speed up our own production of bombers and put on two or three more shifts in order to get more bombers and fighters; as if the Russians could not put on more shifts too.

Children's war pictures stopped in Austria

AS a result of a press campaign by the Austrian section of the War Resisters' International, at least one Austrian firm has given up the practice of giving away with its products war-like pictures for children to collect.

A representative of the firm said that no many letters had been received protesting against the practice, that his firm was replacing the war pictures with harmless ones.

Several members of this group have taken part in a discussion on Conscientious Objection broadcast on the Vienna radio station. After the broadcast, they were approached by the Austrian Secretary of the Women's Emergency Service to continue the discussion at further special meetings. An advice Bureau for War Resisters has also been opened in Vienna.

WIGMORE HALL, London, W.1.

WED., MARCH 25, at 7.30 p.m.

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to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of his first London Recital in the same hall on March 25, 1903

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The entire proceeds will be given to the Incorporated Society of Musicians Benevolent Fund.

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DEBATE

8 p.m., TUESDAY, MARCH 24

LINCOLN HALL, CLARENCE ROAD, N.1.

Ne. SOUTHEND G.P.O.

"That pacifism is not the practical alternative to war."

Chairman: Mr. C. W. HARVEY
A. W. L. Turner, The Socialist Party of G.B.
Harold Garling, Peace Pledge Union

But even if the bombers and the fighters can be produced where are we going to get the technicians to use them?

We had already been told by the Parliamentary Secretary that the RAF is short of top quality technicians and pilots so the headache will be to get the mechanics and airmen who know how to handle these expensive and complicated machines when we get them.

Millions thrown away

When Air Commodore Harvey sat down he had posed the problem without giving us any clue as to its solution.

For if the Russian Air Force is so enormously superior to our own, what prospect is there that we will be able to overtake it?

Air Commodore Harvey's policy is that we must be prepared to strike right at the heart of the enemy. If his Russian counterpart is thinking on these lines, then our heart is more easily accessible.

Then what about the Army and the Navy? The Air Commodore had some pertinent questions to ask about them. If his idea of what the next war was going to be like was correct then all the hundreds and millions we were voting in the other Service Estimates were being thrown away.

What about the Navy, said he: "Our attitude is much the same as it was 25 years ago. The ships will not be attacked because they cannot get into the picture."

"If we drive down to Portsmouth and Gosport we see the ships cocooned there. The Vanguard is now off to Lisbon and Madeira to show the flag, give cocktail parties. What good is it doing?"

As for the Army, "We are proud of the Army, which is an excellent weapon in the cold war but what is it really going to do in the next war?"

Was there any answer? Certainly none came from the Government Front Bench.

PACIFISTS AT PORTON

★ Continued from page one

of Russia in making generous donations to both Holland and ourselves.

This was the Christian spirit expressed naturally between the peoples of the world.

On the material side everybody knew that war was a costly business. There was more in the shops today than there had been since the war. But there was less to buy it with.

The reason was that 8s. in every pound was spent on preparation for war. The cost of living could not come down till the war fear abated.

We were told that there was an iron curtain between ourselves and Russia. Still we knew so much about her armed strength.

We depended on our spy system for this kind of information. Yet that whole system was based on deception as the last war proved.

What kind of civilisation was it that based itself on the information of spies?

A new cause for hope

Non-violence was the method of those who worked for the renewal of life, said Tom Wardle who followed. From all appearances, we were now at the bottom of the pit of despair and pessimism.

What was there to look forward to? What came next?

It was precisely because we were in this position that we could now afford to hope again, he said. The forces that made for the renewal of life had already begun to move.

"The revolution that will build the new civilisation has begun, the revolution that will bring back the sense of purpose and the significance of religion in the lives of men is under way. The action of this group today is part of that revolution."

"But it is not localised. All over the world, without the necessity of physical contact, that movement for the establishment of good is going forward."

Today they were saying "No" to one of the evil things in life. But it was not enough to say "No." We had also to say an emphatic "Yes" to the things that were good and valuable. That was the way to fellowship and freedom, that was the way to life, he said.

Forgotten declarations

Connie Jones spoke as a member of the Peace Pledge Union which was linked with the War Resisters International, a world-wide movement of pacifists.

At the end of the last war, the statesmen who had won the war—if anybody could be said to have won the war—signed a declaration that "the nations of the world must abandon the use of force." Mr. Churchill was among those who signed.

The leaders of the Church also signed a document: "War is incompatible with the teaching of Christ."

"Yet these people do nothing about it,"

"RATTLING THE SABRE"

We must create forces which can play a real part as a deterrent against aggression. . . . Continuous progress has been made. Every man in uniform has been made to feel that he has to fight to the death for the sake of his native land. . . . By making arms for others in addition to those we make for ourselves we are enabled to build up a war potential substantially greater than we could otherwise achieve.

—Mr. Winston Churchill. Defence Debate, March 5, 1953.

Mr. Malenkov . . . again asserted the Soviet Government's desire for peace. At the same time he stressed the Government's intention to strengthen the Soviet State. . . .

"A squadron of Sabres has been ordered to Germany."

—Daily Telegraph, March 14, 1953.

MR. CHURCHILL made his speech on strengthening the armed forces and the armaments of this country before the world knew of Stalin's death, but speculation was already rife.

What now about peace? Had the Dictator, who for so long had been looked upon as the arch-offender in the "cold war," really been, after all, the man who had held off his countrymen from a "hot war"? Would his successor, or successors, find a means to unify rebellious citizens within the "iron" walls, by making common cause against the enemy without?

These questions were still unanswered when a British bomber flying (mistakenly it is to be assumed) into the Russian Zone was shot down.

Instantly there seemed to be an attempt on the part of British spokesmen and newspapers to suggest that this was a deliberate act of "brutal aggression" by Russia, and that perhaps the new Dictator, as had been feared, intended to break out from a "cold war" into a "hot war."

It is seldom recognised by partisans of either side that "nerves" are not confined to one set of nations alone. The death of a dictator is not at all the same as the death of a king, or Prime Minister, in this country.

The fears of those in power in Russia must be infinitely greater than the fears of any British Government in a similar position. They are aware of the deadly hatred and terror of Communism in capitalist countries. They know the preparations that are being made to "contain" Communism by force; they have only to read Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Attlee's speeches, let alone those of Mr. Eisenhower and General MacArthur.

she said. "The statesmen proceed to prepare for World War III and the churchmen keep silent and thereby help the statesmen. It has been left to a handful of pacifists to say that war is wrong."

Speaking of the Non-violent Resistance Group, she said that they had demonstrated outside the War Office, they had protested against the atom bomb, the napalm bomb

THIS WEEK'S PEACE NEWS

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and they were at present attacking conscription—the law by which a youth of 17, too young to vote, was nevertheless trained to kill.

About the research station at Porton, she said: "As British citizens, we have the right to know what is the purpose of that research station: it is our business. The Germans still say that they did not know anything about the concentration camps—they did not ask."

"If research at Porton is indeed for the conquest of disease, then let us share the discoveries with the whole world. Nothing could do more to remove the present tension."

"That nation" Connie Jones concluded, "that will have the courage to renounce war will not only be the greatest nation—it will lead the whole world on the road to peace."

The Group are to make another demonstration at the Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment on April 18.

Action group ready for war films in Munich

A SPECIAL "action-group" has been formed among Munich members of the War Resisters International. This group will go into action on special occasions (the showing of war films, etc.) at a moment's notice. They have a member's car at their disposal, and special leaflets are being printed.

The group has also initiated a campaign against the ratification of the Contractual Agreement. Six hundred posters have been put up, and letters are to be written to the members of the Bonn Bundestag who are known to have voted in favour of the agreement at the second reading of the Bill.

André Eisele, who has already served four terms of imprisonment, has again been summoned before the Military Tribunal at Metz, France.

Mr. Churchill's bellicose speech in House of Commons on "defence" will be interpreted on the other side of the Iron Curtain in precisely the way he intended it to be interpreted. This country is only ready and armed, but is helping arm others as well in order to build up defence, but "a war potential."

At least that is plain speaking and can hardly be misunderstood. Mr. Churchill cries "Defence"; Mr. Malenkov cries "Peace," and as a background noise they rattle their sabres, but they cannot hurt it both ways.

★

It is altogether too easy to say in Moscow that Stalin had died the instruction from Moscow were to loosen the sword, the scabbard and give it a good shake, that the threatening noise was unmistakable. It could just as easily be possible the sword to be loosened because, as Observer rightly pointed out last Sunday, Moscow may have feared "the West Powers might be tempted to exploit a moment of confusion, or at least test Russian defences." It was, after all, bombing aeroplanes that made the mistake of crossing the aerial frontier, and Russian defences were, apparently, quite ready for the test.

There is an overwhelming need in the world today to attempt some understanding of the outlook and reactions of the other side. So long as both sides, heavily armed and pledging themselves to increase rather than diminish armaments, continue to threaten and counter-threaten there can be no possibility of peaceful co-existence.

If we were not training young men to fight to the death for their native land at all, let alone right on the frontiers of "enemy" territory where other men were training for the same reasons, there would not be such incidents, any of which would set off the explosion which might end in the destruction of Communism, but in the human race itself.

Playing with fire and rattling sabres, dangerous games; "containing" Communism will never be achieved by military force but only by the moral strength which will show the world that when we "peace" we mean peace.

Take the sabre out of its sheath and throw it down; then the world will know that we have the courage of our convictions, that it is not ourselves who are in the wrong, and that we intend to make peace.

CONSCRIPTION

has been in force in this country for fourteen years.

Throughout that time, there has been organisation to advise and help those who resist conscription.

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